

Friday, June 5, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR SHERIFF,
OWEN FENNEL.

READ THIS.

Next week will be Court week, and will afford those who owe us the Journal, a fine opportunity of paying up. They can just step in and see how expeditiously we can make out receipts.

Ourselves.

We trust our friends will take the remarks contained in the article which we now are about to pen in good part. They are so intended. We believe that the Democratic party are aware of the importance of keeping up a Democratic press in this section of the State; and we will say, that, so far, the party has borne testimony to the sincerity of their convictions, on this head, in the most tangible and praise worthy manner. Indeed we have every reason to be grateful to the patrons of the Journal for the kindness and consideration with which we have been treated by them during the brief period of our connection with the press. No one is more conscious than ourselves of the great responsibilities which appertain to the proper discharge of the duties of the conductor of a newspaper; nor is there any one who feels more sensibly the feeble abilities which the conductor of the Journal brings to this arduous task, than the writer of the present article. However, one thing we will say: we have always endeavored to promote the cause of truth with our whole heart and soul, and whatever our shortcomings may be, they are those of the head and not of the heart. However, we are straying from the purpose we had in view in commencing this article.

In September next, the third volume of the Journal will commence, and it is our intention at that period, should unforeseen events not prevent us, to make many improvements in the paper. It is our present intention to make the Journal the largest paper in the State. In the second place, we shall purchase a quantity of new type, and hope to make the dress of the Journal at least as neat and fashionable as any of our contemporaries. In the third place, we shall devote our time and industry more assiduously than we have ever done yet, to make its enlarged columns abound in reading matter of general interest to every reader in North Carolina.

Now we think there is not a reader of the Journal who would not be pleased to see these contemplated improvements carried into effect. The price will not be increased in any way to the subscriber, and we confidently anticipate that the value of the paper will be enhanced at least 50 per cent. The increase in our expenses, however, will be considerable. We must purchase a new Press. This will cost money. We will require a new supply of Type. This, too, will cost money. The size and quality of the paper upon which the Journal will be printed will be greatly increased, and consequently our expenses will be permanently enhanced. In view of all these circumstances we appeal to the party, and ask them to lend us a helping hand. Now is the time, if ever, for the friends of the paper to step up and give it their countenance. We know its circulation can be enlarged. If every one who takes the Journal was to exert only a small portion of the influence which he possesses, we feel confident that our list would be materially increased in a very short time. And let our friends keep this constantly before them, that just in proportion as the conductors of a paper are remunerated for their services, will that paper be conducted with spirit and energy. This is as true as gospel, and every man of sense will feel the force of the remark.

Will our friends, then, in the country lend us a helping hand between this and September next, in the way of increasing our subscription list? They can do it if they will.

** In conclusion, we would say to those who are in arrears for the Journal, that we would feel under many obligations to them if they would be so good as to forward the amount at the earliest moment to our office. We will be compelled to incur heavy expenses to meet the new arrangement, and will require every cent we can raise. Just think of this, you who have, up to this time, forgot the printer.

Honor the Brave.

Immediately on the receipt in Washington City, of the intelligence of the glorious victories of the 8th and 9th, Mr. Polk sent a communication to Congress recommending the promotion of the gallant Taylor from the grade of Brevet Brigadier General, to that of Brevet Major General. This recommendation of the President was immediately acted upon, so that Gen. Taylor is now Major General by Brevet. This is doing the thing in the right spirit. We have heard it said that Gen. Taylor is a Whig. We do not know, nor do we care, whether he is or not, and we will venture to say that Mr. Polk, in making the recommendation, never for one moment thought of Gen. Taylor's politics. The brave and chivalrous defender of his country, whatever his political creed may be, is entitled to our heartfelt gratitude, and we cordially rejoice in this tangible and appropriate mark of distinction which has been conferred on the hero of Alto Palo and Pedara.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.
On Thursday, the 28th ult., the solemn and interesting ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the new Catholic Church, which is about to be erected in this place, was performed by the Rev. Bishop of Charleston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lynch of Charleston, and the Rev. Mr. Murphy of this place. The services commenced at about 6 o'clock, P. M., but owing to the inclemency of the weather, (it commenced raining almost immediately,) Dr. Lynch, who was to preach the discourse on the occasion, was compelled to cut his sermon short, at its most interesting part. We regretted this much, for we expected a treat, as Dr. Lynch is known to be a most able divine and eloquent pulpit orator. The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone, however, went on, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The Church is called St. Thomas'. We learn it is the intention of the denomination to put up a neat brick building. The basement story has already been commenced by the Messrs. Wood, master mechanics of this place.

ROBESON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Robeson County, held in the Court-house in Lumberton, on the 25th ult., the proceedings of which are reported in the Carolinian of Saturday last, Col. Neill Regan and Col. John McNeill were nominated as the candidates of the Democratic party, for the Commons, and for the Senate, Thos. A. Norment. The two former gentlemen have accepted the nomination. Mr. Norment declines, but we learn that the Democrats will vote for him at any rate. We presume he will not refuse to serve if elected. Amongst other resolutions introduced and adopted, we find the following short but pithy one:

Resolved, That James B. Shepard must be our next Governor.

Temperance Paper.

We publish, at the request of several friends, in this week's Journal, the prospectus of the Philanthropist, a new Temperance paper, which the friends of that cause propose establishing in Wilmington. The sheet will be issued monthly, at the small cost of one dollar a year, and, no doubt, will do a great deal of good in its way. We wish it all sorts of success, and hope that it may realize the wishes of its projectors.

The City of Oaks.

We are proud to see the steps which the patriotic citizens of Raleigh are taking in the present crisis. On the 26th, a meeting was called by the Intendant of Police, and the Standard describes it as one of the largest, and certainly the most enthusiastic meetings which has assembled in Raleigh in a long, long while. A series of able and patriotic resolutions were introduced and adopted by acclamation.

A committee of three was appointed, whose duty it should be to call upon the citizens of Raleigh for contributions, to aid in providing the gallant "Raleigh Guards," who have volunteered their services, with suitable equipments, clothes, &c. We like this spirit.

Town Meeting.

On Monday evening last, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, was held at the Court-house, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the community in the present state of our relations with Mexico. We were not able to be present, but learn that it was a very large and enthusiastic assemblage. We copy from the Chronicle the following account of the proceedings:

VOLUNTEERS FOR TEXAS.

Pursuant to a call, the Volunteers, and a large concourse of citizens, assembled at the Court House in Wilmington, June 1st, at 8 o'clock, P. M. On motion, J. P. McRee, Jr., was chosen President of the meeting, W. B. Plummer, Vice President, and Benjamin Price, Secretary.

The President read the communications he had received from the Secretary of War, and from the Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. T. Wilson, the company went into an election of company officers.

Dr. James F. McRee, Jr., was elected Captain; Wm. B. Plummer, 1st Lieutenant; Benjamin Price, 2d do.; The Wilson, 1st Sergeant; N. F. Bordeaux, 2d do.; Junius B. Whitaker, 3d do.; Duncan Black, 4th do.; James Kelly, 1st Corporal; Egbert Ashe, 2d do.; James M. Baber, 3d do.; Wm. W. Price, 4th do.

On motion, it was resolved that the company organize as a corps of Infantry.

Mr. Wise addressed the meeting in an able and enthusiastic manner, and was frequently interrupted with rapturous applause. Mr. Wise spoke of the triumph of the American arms over Mexico, as being calculated to extend Republican principles, and urged upon his fellow-citizens to volunteer their services in carrying out so laudable an object.

On motion of James M. Baber, the company tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Wise for his able and patriotic speech.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAS. F. McREE, Jr., Pres't.
W. B. PLUMMER, Vice P.
BENJAMIN PRICE, Sec'y.

About fifty have signed as volunteers. The lists are still open at the Carolina Hotel, and in the hands of the Captain and 1st Lieutenant.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

The British Government has entered into a contract with the British and North American Royal Mail Company, for a new line of steamers, to ply between Liverpool and New York. Under this new contract, a steamer will leave each of these points on every other Saturday. At present, a steamer leaves Liverpool once a fortnight for Boston, so that, under the new arrangement, with a very slight alteration in the days of sailing, we will have an arrival from Europe every week, alternately at Boston and New York. This is indeed bridging the ocean with steam.

From the La Plata.—We learn that the mediation of the United States has been offered to and accepted by the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, and that there is a prospect of a restoration of peaceful relations between these States.

Balloon Ascension.—Mr. Wise, the Aeronaut, is now in Wilmington, and proposes to make an ascension from this place, provided the citizens will make up a sufficient sum to warrant him in incurring the necessary outlay of time and money. We have seen a list at the Carolina Hotel with a number of names subscribed to it, promising to pay the sums which they put down, provided the ascension takes place. We trust the necessary sum may be made up, as we have no doubt the sight would be a novel and interesting one to most of our citizens. A trifle from every one would soon make up the amount.

P. S.—The ascension will take place on tomorrow evening, at half past six o'clock.

See advertisement.

Scene of the War.

Some of our readers may not be yet familiar with the geography of the position which our troops now occupy on our southern frontier, and we know that it cannot but be an interesting subject to every American;—we will, therefore, state a few facts, which, in the absence of more extended information, may be interesting to some of our friends.

The Rio Grande del Norte, or in plain English, the grand river of the North, which the United States claims as the Western boundary of the State of Texas, rises in about the 37th parallel of North latitude, and in about 30° 40' West longitude. It takes its course thence for a distance of nearly 1000 miles, almost due South, forming the Western boundary of the State of Texas; at this point it changes its course and runs in a South-easterly direction till it reaches the gulf of Mexico, into which it empties itself near the 26th degree of latitude North from the equator. Its whole course is estimated at from 1,300 to 2,000 miles. It is a rapid impetuous stream. It is fordable at almost any point 200 miles above its mouth. Point Isabel, where the American General had established a Depot for the protection and reception of military supplies of all kinds, is a high sand bluff, about three miles from Brazos Santiago, and some twelve miles from the Rio Grande. It will be remembered that the "Army of Occupation," as it was called, was encamped during the winter, on the left bank of the Neches, or rather of Aransas bay, into which the Neches empties, at a place called Corpus Christi. The Neches is a stream which has a course of some 300 miles. The distance from the Neches river to the Rio Grande is about 140 miles, and Mexico says that, even supposing she consented to the annexation of Texas, still that this strip of land lying between the Neches and the Rio Grande, was never included within the territorial limits of the State of Texas. It is notorious, however, that when, in 1836, Texas asserted her independence she declared the Rio Grande to be the South-western boundary, and thus was her independence recognized by the United States, Great Britain and France. But to return. Matamorras is situated about 27 miles from the mouth of the river on its left bank. It contains about 9,000 inhabitants. Opposite to Matamorras and on the right, or American, bank of the river Gen. Taylor has established his camp. The Rio Grande is about 180 yards wide at this point. Gen. Taylor's entrenchments are not more than 400 yards from Matamorras. It was between these two points, Point Isabel and the main encampment of the army, that the engagements of the 8th and 9th took place. The Rio Grande is navigable for steamers and other vessels of a light draught, up to Matamorras—but the bar at the mouth of the river, is a very bad one, and has only six or seven feet of water at the best. Gen. Taylor's camp extends some four miles along the bank of the Rio Grande, and his main battery of 18 guns commands the city of Matamorras. The country between the Neches and the Rio Grande is represented as being, for the most part, a sterile sandy desert. Along the banks of the latter river, however, for a space of some ten or twelve miles the soil is said to be extremely fertile, producing corn, cotton, and sugar.

Chaparral.

As the word "Chaparral" occurs so often in the various and varied intelligence which we are constantly receiving from the seat of war, and as we have often heard the question asked, what it means, the following explanation may not be inappropriate: Chaparral, then, is a term applied to a species of thicket which at intervals covers a large portion of the country which lies between the Neches and the Rio Grande. This thicket is composed of the Musquit tree, or more properly, bush, which is so interlaced with vines that passage through the thicket, either by man or beast, is almost impossible. A letter which we have seen, and which was written by an intelligent officer, says that "a bird can scarcely find its way through one of these chaparrals."

Volunteers.

Every paper which we receive from New Orleans contains some accounts of the arrival or departure of volunteers for the seat of war, at that city. Every boat which comes down the Mississippi to New Orleans brings down troops of those brave citizen soldiers who are impatient to mingle in the fray. From Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, numbers of brave and gallant spirits have already rallied to the standard of their country; and the cry is, still they come. By this time, we think, Gen. Taylor cannot have less than six or seven thousand volunteers under his command. Indeed, there is not an exchange paper which we receive, no matter from what part of the Union it comes, which does not contain accounts of the movements of volunteers. We do not know the fact, but from the information before us, we are led to believe that already full fifty thousand volunteers have tendered their services to the government. What portion of them will be called into actual service, of course cannot yet be ascertained.

Compliment to Capt. May.—A beautiful sword and belt has been presented to the gallant Captain May, by the natives of the District of Columbia resident in New Orleans.

U. S. Navy.

On the first of January of the present year, the United States Navy was composed of the following vessels of war:

In Commission—Pennsylvania, 120 guns; Columbus, 74; Ohio, 74; North Carolina, 74; Congress, 44; Cumberland, 44; Saratoga, 44; Raritan, 44; United States, 44; Santee, 20; John Adams, 20; Vincennes, 20; Warren, 20; Falmouth, 20; Cyane, 20; Leeward, 20; Portsmouth, 20; Plymouth, 20; St. Vaut, 20; Jamestown, 20; Ontario, 18; Mary's, 20; Marion, 16; Boxer, 10; Dolphin, 10; Porpoise, 10; Somers, 10; Bainbridge, 10; Truxton, 10; Shark, 10; Lawrence, 10; Experiment, 10; Wave, Phenix, Relief, 6; Erie, 8; Southampton, 8; Mississippi, 10; (steamer); Princeton, 9; (steamer); Michigan, 1, (steamer).

In Ordinary—Franklin, 74; Delaware, 74; Independence, 54; Brady, 24; Constellation, 36; Albatross, 36; Boston, 20; Fairfield, 20; Vandalia, 20; St. Louis, 20; Decatur, 20; Preble, 20; Dale, 16; Perry, 10; Lexington, 8; Flirt, 8; On-ka-hye, 8; Fulton, 4, (steamer); Union, 4, (steamer). On the Stocks—Alabama, 74; Vermont, 74; Virginia, 74; New York, 74; New Orleans, 74; Santee, 44; Sabine, 44; St. Lawrence, 44; Albany, 20; Germantown, 20; Alleghany, 20, (steamer).

Steam Senders: Gen. Taylor, Water Witch, and Engineer.

Recapitulation—120 guns 1 ship.
74 " 10 do.
44 " 1 do.
44 " 13 do.
36 " 2 do.
20 " 17 do.
18 " 1 do.
16 " 4 do.
10 " 10 do.
8 " 2 do.
6 " 2 do.
Tenders, 9
Steamers, 4
—6

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

At a period like the present, when every thing connected with our military operations on the Rio Grande is sought after with the greatest eagerness by the reading community, we think the following sketch of the life of our gallant commander, will be interesting to most of our readers. We find it in the Nashville Orphan, and believe it to be correct. Well may the people of the United States rely with confidence upon the bravery and skill with which their homes and their firesides will be defended, when they have such men as Gen. Taylor at the head of their army.

Recent events have thrown this gentleman so prominently before the public, that we feel disposed to gratify the strong desire expressed by many, by giving some of the incidents of his life.

Gen. Taylor entered the army in 1808, immediately after the attack on the Chosake, and has been in the service of his country, from that time to the present. Having entered the army as a lieutenant of infantry, he had risen to the command of a company, at the beginning of the last war.

For his gallant defence of Fort Harrison, on the 5th September, 1812, President Madison conferred on him the brevet rank of Major, and he is now the oldest brevet in the army.

In 1832, he became the Colonel of the 6th Infantry; with this regiment he went to Florida in 1835, where he was always foremost in danger. On the 15th December, 1835, Col. Taylor, at the head of a detachment of about 500 men, composed of parts of the 1st, 4th and 6th regiments of U. S. Infantry, and some Missouri volunteers, met about 700 Indians, under Aligator, Sam Jones and Co-con-cho, on the banks of the Oke-cho-bee. This battle was fought by the Indians, for the day before the engagement, Col. Taylor received a challenge from Aligator, telling him where to find him, and bantering him to come on. Col. Taylor, desiring nothing better, immediately pushed on, at a rapid march, to the expected battle ground, fearful that the wily Indian might change his purpose.

The Indians had a strong position in a thick swamp, covered in front by a small stream, whose quick sands rendered it almost impassable, but Col. Taylor pushed through the quicksands and swamps in the face of a deadly fire from a concealed foe, driving the Indians before him. The action was long and severe. The Indians yielding the ground inch by inch, and then only at the point of the bayonet. After three hours of bloody contest, the Indians were routed and pursued with great slaughter, until night. This is the last stand the Indians ever made in a large body, and the only instance in which they voluntarily gave battle. Though Col. Taylor won the day, it was at the expense of 139 killed and wounded—more than one-fourth of his whole force. Two Colonels (Col. Thompson of the 5th Infantry and Col. Gentry of the Missouri Volunteers) fell at the head of the troops. Capt. Van Swearingen, and Lieuts. Brooke and Carter, also fell in the engagement.

During the whole of the engagement, Col. Taylor remained on horseback, passing from point to point, cheering his men to the conflict, and exposed to the Indian rifle at every moment.

For this battle, Mr. Pointsett, Secretary of War, rendered merited praise to all engaged, in his communication to Congress. The brevet of Brigadier General was conferred on Col. Taylor, and he was given the chief command in Florida, which he resigned in 1840, after four or five years arduous and indefatigable service in the swamps and hammocks of Florida.

After his retirement from Florida, he was assigned to the command of the first Department of the Army, including the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, &c., with his headquarters at Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

His position gave him the command of the "Army of Occupation," but the usage of the service would have justified the Government in assigning to that command, either of the six general officers of the Regular Army, whose rank is higher than his.

But it may be fairly presumed that the high character, gallant services and great experience of Gen. T., aside from his geographical position pointed him out as the appropriate commander of an army, which was to plant our flag upon the banks of the Rio del Norte.

Gen. Taylor is about 56 years of age; is a man of much general information and an excellent and tried soldier; a prudent and skillful commander whose trials of character are a wise preparation in providing for the hour of trial; and a fearless, reckless courage in battle. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and all that word implies. He is an American at heart, and stamped with all the elements of a hero by nature.

Under this commander the flag of the Union will receive no dishonor on the banks of the Rio Grande.

THE TARIFF.

We must not forget, amidst the excitement and bustle kicked up by the war with Mexico, that there are great and vital questions of domestic policy which demand, at the hands of Congress, prompt and energetic action. If there was one measure more important than another, or one which occupied the minds of the American people, par excellence, during the last Presidential contest, it was the Tariff. The Democratic party then willed that the present tariff should be remodeled, and that a just and an equitable bill should take the place of the act of '42. Already the present long session of Congress is drawing to its close, and nothing has yet been done in this matter. The Representatives of the people should remember that they will have to meet their constituents, and that they will require at their hands an account of their stewardship. The people of the United States have a right to demand of Congress action on this important measure. We can say that it will never do to adjourn without moving in the matter some way. We want no dodging. We want to see the question fairly put in Congress, and we want to know at once who we may reckon upon as friends and who as enemies.

The Mexican Steamers.—Capt. Westbrook of the schooner F. A. Brown, from Havana, informs us that the Mexican steamers, Montezuma and Gaudaloupe arrived at Havana on the 24th of May, in six days from Vera Cruz, whence they had escaped under English colors. They don't seem to be very dangerous, but it is as well to know where they are, particularly as the New Yorkers were, not long since, in fear of being bombarded by them.—Charleston Mercury.

OUR SOUTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY.

Some of the Federal presses have denounced Mr. Polk for ordering Gen. Taylor to occupy, with his army, the territory lying between the Neches and the Rio Grande, alleging that it belongs to Mexico, and that we have no right to an inch of it, and, of course, drawing the inference from these false premises, that the present war is the result of bad policy on the part of our administration. That there is no truth in this statement, is known to every man at all acquainted with the history of Texas since 1836. We give, however, an article from the Charleston News, which places the matter in its true light:—

THE TEXAN BOUNDARY.

The question whether the Del Norte or the Neches constitutes the Southwestern boundary of Texas, and now, of course, of the United States, has been agitated of late with a view to the decision of another question, whether the President has transcended his constitutional powers in sending Gen. Taylor to occupy his present position. Those who claim that the Del Norte is not the true boundary, and assert that the territory lying between that river and the Neches, is a component part of the republic of Mexico, seem to have overlooked the amount of documentary and historical testimony which goes to prove the contrary position. That Mexico now claims the territory lying between these rivers as a part of Tamaulipas, and therefore under her jurisdiction, is true, but a Mexican claim need not necessarily be founded in justice, nor can the republic get over the fact, that she has repeatedly made admission that the Rio del Norte is the boundary between herself and the republic of Texas. We have Texan, American, English and Mexican authorities, proving that the Del Norte has always been considered as the true boundary. We give them in a condensed form for the benefit of our readers.

1. *Texan.* The Del Norte was fixed by the republic of Texas as her boundary in the organic law of 1836, and beyond that river the Mexicans were then driven, and they have never since been able to obtain a foothold on the territory east. The claim of Texas is that of conquest and occupation. Her boundary was thus laid down when her independence was acknowledged by the United States, England, France and Holland. The territory between the Del Norte and the Neches has always been represented in the Texan Congress, having been organized into a county for that purpose.

2. *American.* Our statesmen always considered the Del Norte as the boundary of ancient Texas, when it was ceded to us as a part of Louisiana in 1803. Mr. Jefferson in 1804, and at other times, expressed in his communications to Congress his opposition to "the relinquishment of any territory whatever eastward of the Rio Bravo." Mr. Madison says, (31st March, 1804,) that the French Commissioners delivered us the possession of Texas with the "Del Norte as its true boundary." Mr. Monroe declared, in 1803, that the Rio Bravo was incontestably the western boundary of Louisiana—and in 1816 he said "our title to the Del Norte was as clear as to the island of New Orleans." In 1818 John Q. Adams cordially concurred in the truth of this declaration, in which, by the way, Mr. Monroe was supported by Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Clay in 1820, was of opinion that the treaty of Louisiana secured our claim to the disputed river. Mr. Benton made a similar declaration in 1844. Lastly, the State of Texas was annexed in 1845 with this boundary; the territory between the Neches and the Rio del Norte is now represented in the Congress of the United States, and our government has exercised jurisdiction over the territory included between the two rivers, by erecting a custom house west of the former river.

3. *English.* McCulloch, in his Gazetteer, the best and latest work of this description, says, "Texas is separated from Mexico on the South and west by the Rio Grande or Bravo del Norte." Mr. Ward, the British Charge d'Affaires to Mexico, in his valuable work on that country, published in 1829, says that the United States by the purchase of Texas, which we were then desirous of doing, "would extend their frontier to the Rio Bravo del Norte."

The Edinburgh Review for April 1841, says, "the long course of the Rio Grande del Norte, from its mouth to its source forms the south western and western boundary of Texas." 4. *Mexican.*—This is the most important evidence, because it is the admission of an adversary against himself. When the armistice between Mexico and Texas expired in 1841, General Wool, Commander-in-chief of the Mexican Army on the N. E. frontier, published a proclamation under the orders of the government, declaring that "every individual who may be found at a distance of one league from the left bank of the Rio Bravo, will be regarded as a favorer and accomplice of the usurpers of that part of the national territory and as a traitor to his country, and after a summary military trial, shall receive the said punishment."—Hence it was evident that he considered the territory east of the Del Norte as constituting a portion of the country of the enemy, that is, of Texas.

Finally, Santa Anna, in the treaty concluded by him with Gen. Houston when a pris-

oner in Texas, admitted and guaranteed the Del Norte as the Western Boundary of Texas. The provisions of this treaty were carried into effect, and no subsequent declarations of Mexico can contravene its authority.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

We perceive that the people of Charleston are alive to the interests of that city, as connected with the extension of our Rail Road to the South Carolina line. The following article, from the Mercury of the 1st, will show the reader that the Charlestonians do not relish the idea of connecting Wilmington with the interior of South Carolina, and thus cutting off their city from the great thoroughfare between New Orleans and New York. There are good reasons, however, why we should not connect with Charleston; reasons, too, which we think will carry the day. But to the article:—

At a recent Meeting in Wilmington, resolutions were adopted in favor of a speedy extension of the Wilmington Rail Road to the South Carolina line. The cause was not indicated, but it is understood that they looked to a connection with a projected Camden branch, through Sumter District. The people of that part of the State are supposed to favor it, and the attention of Charleston must now be called to the matter. We trust that the interests of the city will be watched over by those who have full means of understanding them, and that the diplomatic mystery which has veiled the proceedings so far will not be allowed, through surprise, to deliver over Charleston to her own ruin.

The Wilmington Meeting appointed delegates to a convention to be held to-day at Sumterville, which so far implies a supposed identity of interest between Wilmington and that district. If so, it is merely because we appear determined not to move in a project far more important to Wilmington and of vital interest to this city. We allude to a direct Rail Road connection between the two places. If the people of Charleston could see fairly all the advantages of this connection, and all the inevitable consequences of a complete chain of Rail Roads from Augusta through the interior of this State to New York, we cannot doubt they would be moved to some decisive action. One of these consequences evidently would be to place Charleston out of the great thoroughfare of North and South travel. Another equally certain would be the loss of all that custom and trade which depends on the visits of the country merchants to this city on their way to New York, which is no insignificant item in our resources.

On the other hand, a Rail Road direct to Wilmington would be equally for the benefit of the city and the State, and is believed to be entirely practicable. The grading of this road would cost almost nothing, and it would probably be constructed as cheap as any road of the same length in the Union. For its immediate resources it would have the whole of the income of the Wilmington boats, with all the intermediate local custom. We know from experience how this increases.

It seems inevitable that one or other of these projects shall be speedily acted on, and it rests with Charleston to determine which. Let us decide wisely and with full knowledge of the consequences of what we do. It is a very old proverb that it is easy to go to the devil, but it is the devil to get back again, and we shall illustrate it miserably, if at a moment's warning we decide to shut out Charleston from the interior, by so solid and enduring an embankment as a Rail Road.

Mr. Editor:

Can I claim space in your columns for a few words? I have heard it said that the members of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, are opposed to the war in which the United States is now engaged with Mexico, because the people of the latter country were their brethren in faith. I have even heard it stated that not a single Irish Catholic in New Orleans had volunteered his services to his adopted country. This, Mr. Editor, is a gross calumny, and is gotten up merely for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of the American people against the professors of the Catholic faith. There are no class of citizens who have shown more devotion to the free institutions of the United States, whether defending them from the attacks of a foreign enemy or maintaining them at home, than the Irish Catholics. There is not a volunteer company which has proceeded from New Orleans, which has not, in its rank and file, a full quota of Irish Catholics.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 10th May, in speaking of the departure of volunteers for the seat of war, has the following paragraph:

"By the way, although this is the first exclusively Irish company which has been organized, not a company has been raised in this city which old Ireland has not furnished its full quota."

Another slander was set in motion by some mischief maker, to the effect that a Catholic Priest had cautioned his flock against taking up arms against Mexico, as it was their Church.

This slander is put down in the following straightforward way, by the Reverend gentleman himself, in the N. O. Bulletin:

"Some contemptible bigot, perchance, whose brains were as devoid of intellect, as his heart was distended with malevolence against the religion, which I profess, supposed the present a befitting moment to stir the smouldering embers of religious discord. I did not notice the slanderous report, from the conviction that I was too well known to those whose good opinion I prize, for such a stealthy effort at defamation to taint me with suspicion. Were they the subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff, whose Catholicity is as unquestioned and as true as that of the Mexicans, who had discovered and insulted the flag of my country, I would be found among the first to stop the mouths of mendacious croakers about an *unholy war*, by demanding prompt and instantaneous reparation."

J. J. MULLON.

No, Mr. Editor, there are no class of citizens who are more devotedly attached to their country, than the adopted citizens, and none who are more willing or more ready to demonstrate the truth of their devotion, if occasion presents itself.

TRUTH.

[We give the communication of "Truth" a place in our columns, not that we think there was any necessity, in this community at least, for his vindication of our adopted citizens, but because we are willing that every person should be heard.]—Ed. Journal.